

MIT PiKA gets OK to go coed in fall

By Michael Garry

The MIT Chapter of Pi Kappa Alpha (PiKA) can become coed next fall, according to the office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

The dean's office approved PiKA's petition for coed status last week, and said the fraternity could admit female students starting next September.

PiKA members hope to persuade 5 undergraduate women to join the Cambridge fraternity. Letters have been sent to all freshman, sophomore and junior women living in dormitories asking them to consider joining the fraternity. Letters have been sent to all freshman, sophomore and junior women living in dormitories asking them to consider joining the fraternity, and pointing out, that among other things, PiKA is less expensive than any of the dormitories. PiKA also plans to accommodate five incoming freshman women.

Despite their reservations about coed living in independent living groups, which include the fraternities and Student House, members of the DSA office granted PiKA coed status because it has displayed "strength and stability" during the past year, said Ken Browning '66, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs.

"It's harder to evaluate coed status in independent living groups than in dormitories, where there are faculty and graduate residents," he said. "But we have had a better feeling about it this year and so we decided that it was the right time for PiKA to go coed." He added that the fraternity's request for coed status was turned down last year "because we weren't as confident of their situation then."

Ken Shultz '77, a member of PiKA, explained that 2 years ago disunity in the fraternity led the

DSA office to believe that it wasn't prepared for coed status. However, he noted, this problem has long been resolved and the fraternity is now "as stable as it could be."

Members of PiKA have wanted the fraternity to become coed since it was founded 5 years ago, Shultz said, although they have only officially requested coed status during the past 2 years.

The members feel that coed status would create a "healthier and more natural" atmosphere in the fraternity, Shultz said. "Any interaction we now have with girls is very strained," he said, "and it is easy to develop a sexist attitude. Living with women would reduce the unnaturalness and remind us that women are not really any different from men."

Shultz admitted that it may be difficult to find five undergraduate women interested in moving to PiKA. But he pointed out that under the present housing system, women students are virtually restricted to the dormitories, having only three independent living groups (Delta Psi, Epsilon Theta, and Student House) from which to choose. "We offer another alternative," he said, "which is very much unlike the other three." He added that although there is no official deadline for finding the women students, "we'll know within a few weeks from responses to our letters whether we'll be able to get them or not."

Browning said that the members of the DSA office are reluctant to allow fraternities to become coed because they have "slight reservations" about the success of coed status in independent living groups to date and feel that some fraternities approach coed status "in a superficial way."



In a meeting of about 500 faculty and students held last Friday, Parviz Payvar, Dean of the Energy Division of Aryamehr University in Iran, defended MIT's program to train Iranian nuclear engineers, saying that MIT will be the Iranians to help themselves.

Iranians accept program

By Mike McNamee

MIT's proposal to train 54 Iranian students in Nuclear Engineering during the next three years has been accepted by the Iranian government. MIT officials announced Friday.

Dean Alfred Keil of the School of Engineering told about 500 MIT students and faculty that the Iranian government had accepted MIT's final proposal, and that the new program would start in June.

Acting Head of Nuclear Engineering Kent Hansen, who had just returned from Iran, said he had interviewed about 50 Iranian students and had found 23 whom he felt met MIT's admissions standards. He said that the Iranian government might continue to submit applications to try to raise the number of students participating to 27.

Keil and Hansen spoke at a seminar sponsored by Chi Epsilon, an engineering honorary

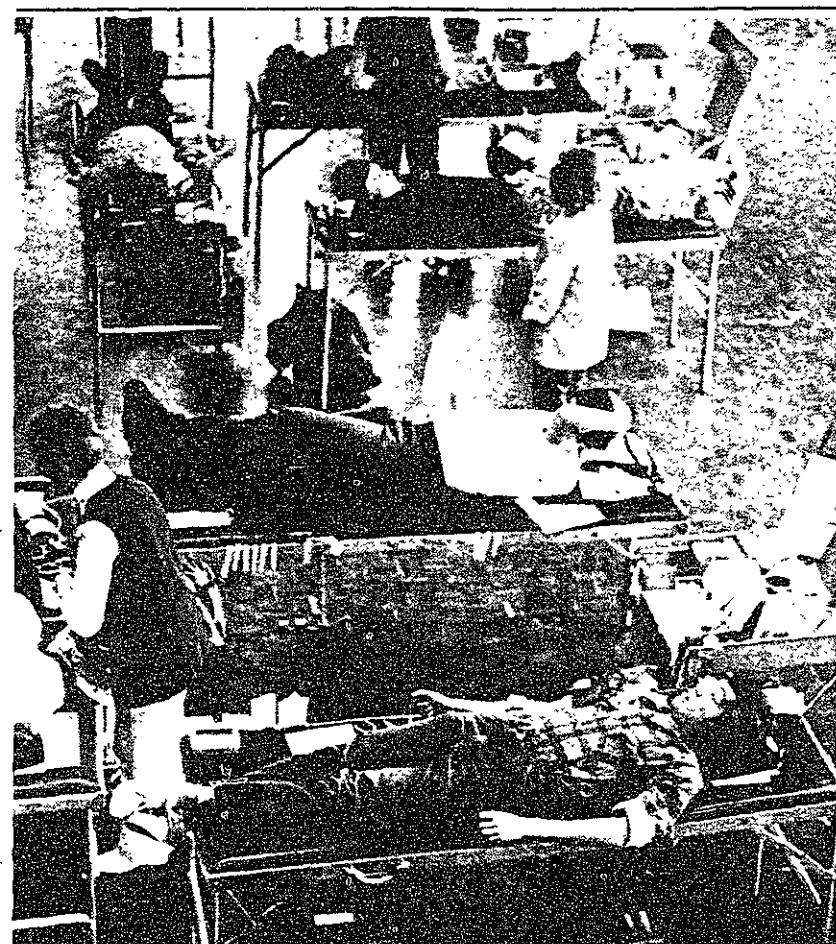
society, to discuss the Iranian program, which has been strongly criticized since it was first revealed two weeks ago.

The Iranian program provides for a total of up to 54 Iranian students to receive Masters Degrees in Nuclear Engineering over the next three years. MIT is charging a special tuition rate of about \$10,000 per stu-

dent per year for the program, in addition to a number of overhead charges for modifications to be made in Nuclear Engineering Department facilities.

Under the terms of the accepted proposal, Iran will send up to 27 students to MIT in June to begin intensive training in English, with optional training in

(Please turn to page 3)



More than 1300 people each gave up a pint of their blood in this year's spring blood drive.

Spring blood drive collects 1392 pints

By Stephen Blatt

MIT's spring 1975 blood drive collected 1392 pints of blood, a decline from last spring's total, according to Marian Tomasiak '77, chairman for the drive.

Despite organizational difficulties and poor publicity, 1589 people showed up to give blood

A regular meeting of the faculty will be held tomorrow at 3:15 pm in 10-250. Included on the agenda are plans to discuss and vote on remaining recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on Grading.

at the drive, which was held in the Sala de Puerto Rico in the Student Center from March 5 through March 14. Of these potential donors, 1392 were permitted to give blood; the rest were turned away for medical reasons.

The drive attracted 719 walk-in donors, who had not made appointments in advance. This compensated for the small number of appointments that were made, which Tomasiak said was due to the lack of direct solicitation of employees and dormitory residents.

(Please turn to page 5)

Keil defends innovation

By Margaret Bradeau

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) charged that MIT's Innovation Center is "wasteful" of taxpayers' money.

Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee which has been conducting hearings on the National Science Foundation (NSF) budget, claimed Friday that the Innovation Center "is in the dubious business of using taxpayers' dollars to turn out inventions, most of which accrue to the students."

Proxmire complained that "all patent rights for these federally supported inventions accrue to MIT" and "65 percent of the royalties go to MIT, 35 percent to the student and none to the Federal Government, which pays the bill."

The Innovation Center, operating on a five-year grant from the NSF for a total of \$1,125,000, currently involves about 100 MIT students.

In response to Proxmire's charges, Professor Y.T. Li, Director of the Innovation Center, said that only when a student receives more than \$500 support from NSF does the Innovation

Center get any royalties from the invention. Any student can develop his or her invention independently, using non-NSF funds, he said, and then does not have to give MIT royalties from the invention.

According to Dean of the School of Engineering Alfred H. Keil, the money from NSF is "seed money," used to make the center self-supporting.

Proxmire also charged that the products of the Innovation Center are of "questionable benefit." As examples he cited a machine that peels bananas, a record turntable which can rearrange the order of cuts on an album, and an electronic guitar with strings which can be individually controlled for volume and tone.

Keil responded by saying that "the fact that Senator Proxmire finds some of the inventions of little interest to him does not mean that they are of no value to the individual students, to engineering educators, or to the nation." He went on to say that "what may seem frivolous to Senator Proxmire is quite serious to many other Americans if market data are to be believed."

Keil said that many useful inventions have come out of the center. Among these, he listed a counterfeit gold detector, a professional darkroom timer, and a control system for heating and ventilating operations.

"Our primary objective," according to Li, "is education. We are not an invention factory." Keil added that Proxmire "seems to misunderstand the purpose of the NSF innovation program in general and the operations of the MIT Innovation Center in particular."

Keil said that "engineering educators desperately need this kind of understanding of the innovation process and how we can teach it effectively." He believes that America has a great need for what he called "innovative, inventive engineers."

"High technology products have provided this country's cutting edge in foreign trade in recent decades," he noted, saying that "There is concern that our rate of innovation is slowing."

Senator Proxmire periodically issues statements attacking waste in both military and scientific establishments.

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Iranian program attacked

(Continued from page 1)
 mathematics and physics being offered the students also. A second class of up to 27 students will be admitted in June, 1976, for the two-year program. The program might be renewed beyond its three-year initial stage. **Background discussed**

President Jerome B. Wiesner, speaking at the meeting, explained that the program was "in line with what we've been doing for many years now."

Addressing a mostly-critical audience of about 500 MIT faculty and students, Wiesner said, "We've long been educating students from underdeveloped countries. Iran can expand on a more rapid basis now, and so we are expanding their programs accordingly."

Negotiations on the program began last July after the Iranian government contacted MIT about a number of educational programs, Keil said. The choice to send almost 30 students, which necessitated setting up a special program, was also made by the Iranians, Keil said.

"We made it clear to them that their students would have to meet MIT's standards for admission and degrees," Hansen said, adding that the students he had interviewed were "highly qualified."

Program attacked

The program came under attack, however, from many of the participants at the seminar, who condemned the government of Iran as dictatorial and repressive, and charged MIT with "complicity" in helping Iran get nuclear technology.

"The Shah (of Iran) wants to use the nuclear power he gets to stop liberation movements anywhere in the Gulf (of Persia) area," a member of the MIT Association of Iranian Students said. "While the conditions of Iranian peasants gets worse, the Shah is out buying reactors to improve his own power."

The student, who refused to give his name, said the Iranian government was "corrupt, dictatorial, repressive, and reactionary," adding that "every week there is a Kent State in Iran."

Another Iranian, Visiting Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering Parviz Payvar, Dean of the Energy Division of Aryamehr University of Technology in Tehran, defended the program. "Sometime ago, Iran was receiving aid from America, and many Americans were arguing that instead of

giving away aid money, America should help countries to develop themselves," Payvar said. "Now we are in a position where we don't need aid. We need help in developing our technology, and this program will help."

Payvar said that Iran had never been an aggressor nation in world affairs, and that, as a

signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Iran would not develop nuclear weapons with the technology they were getting.

"The program with MIT should be thought of as a short-term program to help another nation, not financially, but to help itself," Payvar said.



MIT President Jerome Wiesner

Fines for file infractions may become Mass. law

The Massachusetts General Court has moved to put "teeth" into the federal privacy-of-records legislation passed last summer with a bill which would impose fines and jail terms on

provide a \$600 fine or six months imprisonment for any official of a post-secondary school who willfully refuses to comply with the Buckley amendment rules.

The guidelines prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the Buckley amendment provide that a school which does not comply with the bill will lose federal educational grants. A Pines spokesperson said the measure would "close the loopholes in the Buckley amendment" on the state level.

The Association of Massachusetts Independent Colleges and Universities has testified against the bill, saying it is unnecessary. Its purposes, the Association's legislative side testified, have already been accomplished by federal legislation.

Update on the news

college officials who refused to comply with the law.

The measure, sponsored by State Representative Lois Pines, provides stronger penalties than those proposed by the so-called "Buckley amendment," the federal legislation which first opened student files for review last November. The proposed state bill, now in hearings, would

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Opinion

'Professional' MIT: forget learning

By Michael McNamee

MIT students at last week's hearing on the proposed grading reforms were treated to an unexpected pleasure when they were told by one professor, "MIT is a professional school, not a learning experience."

No one has recorded what the immediate response to that observation, made by Professor of Biology Bernard Gould was; at least one student, however, was observed to be still in a state of shock two days later. MIT, he'd always thought, was an educational institution, a "university polarized around science," a place where young minds came into contact with older, wiser minds for an experience in education that would leave all better for having been there. How he'd been told by one of those older, allegedly wiser minds that MIT wasn't anything at all like that — it was a school for ordinary people to go in order to become "professional" at some skill or trade or art.

Professor Gould may be forgiven for his statement; as advisor to pre-medical students in Biology he no doubt must share the twisted view of education that seems to be required of future medical people. What cannot be forgiven is the idea that seems to be spreading throughout the faculty — or at least, the faculty that shows up at faculty meetings — that the Institute should be run to accommodate views like this, and even to encourage students to join in this destructive, anti-human perspective on education.

As an example, take the proposal of Professor of Electrical Engineering James Melcher, who told that same hearing that he intended to introduce a motion to cut freshman Pass/No Credit back to one semester, from its current two. His reason? It seems that freshmen aren't learning the material in the upperclass courses they are taking in Electrical Engineering well enough to suit Melcher without the pressure of grades. Freshmen are also becoming sophomores, Melcher said, with "poor study habits," whatever those might be.

What Melcher and his EE colleagues don't seem to realize is that there is no reason in the world for a freshman, usually with three more years of study ahead of him, to be taking those upperclass courses. Freshman Pass/Fail, and its successor, Pass/No Credit, weren't established just to enable freshmen to get a head start on being professional grinds. They were established to help freshmen explore, try out a variety of fields, discover interests, and adjust to the pace and workload of MIT gradually.

It seems hard to believe that people like Melcher, Gould, and Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering Stephen Senturia, (who proposed the now-

infamous plus/minus grading system) are proposing their "educational" reforms less than five years after the Commission on MIT Education recommended establishing a Division of Undergraduate Education, complete with a Dean, for devising ways to improve students' general education in their first two years at MIT. The Division would sponsor innovative programs, encourage special classes for underclassmen, and concentrate on "general education" for students. Like most of the Commission's proposed reforms, this one was ignored; and now, only five years later, the faculty seems ready to allow reactionaries among them to drive MIT back to the state it was in in the mid-1960's — a "professional school" for neat, well-mannered robots to study for a few years so they could graduate, go out and make money, ten per cent of which he would tithe back to Mother Tute.

It's easy to follow Melcher's reasoning to its conclusion. If some freshmen are taking upperclass courses in their second term, then some of them must be taking them in the first term, too! And those students probably aren't learning the material to Melcher's satisfaction, either! And if bad study habits can be nipped in the bud by cutting Pass/No Credit in half, think of what can be done by getting rid of it altogether! By this logic, there seems no reason whatsoever to keep anything resembling freshman Pass/Fail anywhere at MIT, except maybe for seniors, who have already learned Good Study Habits.

There are, however, at least two very good reasons for not doing away with Pass/No Credit:

— Each year, many freshmen spend their first term adjusting to MIT, and their second term adjusting to themselves, their desires, and their wants. These freshmen spend their first year here questing, looking around to see what they want to do with their lives, changing majors every other week, developing their personalities and conceptions of themselves. In short, the first reason is the freshmen who use the breathing space given by Pass/No Credit to grow and learn.

— Many other freshmen spend their first year learning the message that people like Melcher and Gould are trying to push. These freshmen are taking the core courses of the Electrical Engineering curriculum — some of the most difficult, poorly-taught courses at MIT, I'm told — while they're still on Pass/No Credit, so they won't be hurt by taking them on grades. In short, the second reason is the freshmen who use Pass/No Credit to work on becoming "professionals" at getting through MIT. It's hard to say which reason is more compelling.



"SOME DAY SON, ALL THIS WILL BE YOURS..."

Research: a time to reflect

By John J. Hanzel

No one around MIT seemed to get too excited when WGBH announced that its "Nova" series had found a student here who could design a workable atomic-bomb. The fact that literature describing all of the critical aspects of bomb design is easily accessible has been widely known for some time. In fact, over two years ago, the "Backyard Bomb Coordinating Committee" sponsored an IAP build-your-own-bomb contest.

Admittedly, the BBCC was not serious, but the points it and "The Plutonium Connection" raised are deadly serious. It really is trivial to design an atomic bomb. Machining and building one so that it works properly is another, more difficult change, but one that certainly is not beyond the means available to any semi-industrialized nation.

The more important question is that of the security of the plutonium produced by atomic generating plants around the world. As the program showed, security in many instances is incomplete and ineffectual against attacks from without, and totally defenseless against

Are the Safeguards Safe?

Just how safe are the "safeguards" involved in President Nixon's offer of nuclear material and know-how to Egypt and Israel? If India could explode a nuclear device last month with the help of foreign technology intended to be used for nuclear power plants, how can the U.S. be sure that the Egyptians and the Israelis won't also use their nuclear aid to build bombs? Negotiators are still hammering out details of the aid agreements, but the general shape of the safeguard provisions is fairly clear and does seem likely they can prevent either country from beating their nuclear plowshares into swords.

A basic safeguard against nuclear escalation is the sheer complexity of producing enough fissile material for an atom bomb. True, these materials — uranium-233 and plutonium-239 — are the same ones involved in civilian nuclear technology such as the Egyptians and Israelis will receive. But the difficulties inherent in producing weapons-grade material out of either substance are horrendous.

Rich: Uranium-235 makes up only 0.7 per cent of the uranium mined, but to produce fission, this concentration must be increased. The method of achieving this — known as enrichment — involves complex technology, huge buildings and vast amounts of power. In the case of fuel for nuclear reactors, the amount of enrichment is relatively small — no more than 2 to 3 per cent of uranium-235 is required for reactors' fuel rods — but for atomic bombs the fuel must consist of at least 90 per cent uranium-235. An installation sufficient to produce this amount of uranium

subterfuge from within, if a person is sufficiently determined. And yet the same questions of security have been raised time and again for years (the BBCC made reference to a 1969 Esquire article, in particular).

The problems we face from the proliferation and abuse of what was formerly nuclear waste, is, in fact, a symptom of a much larger problem. As society

advances to new heights of technology, so too do the attendant problems reach new zeniths.

Increasingly, scientists are probing into areas which hold immense promise for the well-being of mankind, but which also could conceivably be the Pandora's box that will be mankind's final scientific discovery. The problems of eliminating sulfur dioxide from exhausts or soap suds from our rivers pales greatly when compared with the difficulty of collecting and storing safely the vast amount of "nuclear sludge" that is produced in the United States alone — residue which must be kept safe for thousands of years.

Because of this, scientists are increasingly called upon to define the limits between research which can benefit mankind and that which can destroy it, between freedom of access to scientific information and access for less-than-scientific purposes.

Researchers had, for a while, declared a voluntary moratorium on genetic research which involved altering the basic structure of chromosomes, out of the fear that a mutant might escape from the laboratory and cause a devastatingly realistic version of *The Andromeda Strain*. Research of this type has resumed under a new set of guidelines which try to insure the world's safety by recommending that such experiments be carried out only on cells which could not live outside of a test tube.

And yet, how does a researcher decide when to proceed in a given direction and when not to, since a breakthrough may lie just past the next experiment? Especially in a country such as Russia, which does not have the best of reputations as far as freedom of research is concerned, the choice is hard to make. Dare a biologist search for a cure to cancer when some unwanted by-product may be turned into a weapon by the ever-watching government?

Even more difficult is the question of dissemination of information. Should MIT train Iranians in nuclear engineering when it is almost certain that the Iranians intend to join those nations possessing nuclear weapons? The argument that "If we don't do it, someone else will," falls when one views the question on a purely philosophical basis. One might as well proclaim, "If someone is to be guilty, let it be us."

MIT is proud, and justly so, of its dominance in technical and scientific fields. Leadership implies responsibility, however, and in this situation the responsibilities are awesome. Not only does a scientist today have

to be concerned with the direct effects of his project, but the ramifications of advancing technology and industrialization in terms of the mental and social well-being of society have to be considered. All too often in the isolated atmosphere of a laboratory the implications of a pro-

The Andromeda Fear

Soon after Britain's Dr. Douglas B. Smith (see story above) abruptly quit his work on fertilization-implantation techniques, eleven eminent U.S. investigators, including one Nobel laureate, Dr. James D. Watson, declared that they are halting certain experiments in genetic manipulation of bacteria. Their reason: fear that if they do not stop, they may inadvertently loose upon the world new forms of life — semisynthetic organisms that could cause epidemics, or resist control by antibiotics, or increase the incidence of cancer.

The researchers tried to avoid the horrific words biological warfare, but the possibility that their work might be subverted to that inhuman end haunted them. The U.S. investigators, having taken a step with few or no precedents in the history of science, also urged their colleagues round the world to follow their lead until potential hazards can be better evaluated and controlled.

The real origin of this concern was the discovery in 1953 at Cambridge University by Watson and Dr. Francis Crick that the pattern of all life forms is determined by a double-helical molecule of deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA. Since then other investigators have found ways of cutting a long nucleic-acid molecule, by chemical means, into short pieces that can then be recombined into bacteria to create, in effect, new microorganisms whose potential for causing disease in plants, animals or man himself is as yet unknown and can be predicted.

What makes the prospect especially hazardous is that one of the most biologists' favorite tools is the bacterium *Escherichia coli*, which inhabits the human bowel, is present in normal cecum and is highly amenable to genetic manipulation. Its natural

reproductive cycle goes unexplored.

Modern construction techniques enabled us to build huge self-contained skyscraper communities; the strains of such compacted living on the human psyche has now been shown to be great. "Miracle drugs" and advanced surgical techniques have enabled us to extend our life expectancy, but to what end when our aged end up in substandard nursing homes?

Considerations such as these strike at the very basis of our culture — that more is better, that advancement is always good. These are not easy questions to ask oneself, let alone answers. Groups such as the Union of Concerned Scientists are a sound beginning towards dealing with these issues on a pragmatic basis; but ultimately they have to be resolved on a personal, subjective level. These are questions particularly pertinent to MIT.

As our level of technological advances, it becomes increasingly imperative to consider the implications of our research. It would be sad indeed if MIT, the world's leading dispenser of the "wonder drug" Technology were to send the world on a catastrophic, final "bad trip."

The Tech

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Multics shutdown? users react

By Greg Erwin Lemke

The possible termination of Multics, MIT's computer time-sharing system, has prompted anxious reactions among students, faculty, and administrators at MIT.

The MIT Information Processing Service (IPS) may be forced to terminate the widely-used Multics system due to rising costs and increasing deficits (see *The Tech*, March 4).

"We simply are not taking in the revenue to meet an expense budget of \$2.5 million," said Robert Scott, Director of IPS. "As a result, termination of the overall Multics system must be counted as an option for us."

Scott acknowledged that termination of Multics would be severely felt in certain quarters of the MIT community.

"There are many things that are unique to Multics," Scott noted. "For those people or

organizations taking advantage of the unique aspects of the system, changing to another would be a difficult and expensive proposition. Some of our current users simply couldn't make such a transition."

In addition to its effect on MIT users, the end of Multics service would also have a considerable impact on non-MIT users.

"It depends on how you count, but it may be accurate to say that about 40% of Multics users are not affiliated with MIT," Scott said. "These non-MIT users, some of them with very substantial accounts, include Honeywell Information Systems, the University of Illinois, and a variety of companies and universities in the Boston area. Termination of the system would present big problems to some of these groups."

Scott denied that IPS is negoti-

ating with Honeywell to modify the present system so that it is cheaper to operate.

"We've told Honeywell what our problem is and we've asked them for suggestions," he said. "That's all."

John Klensin, of the Architecture Department's Overlap Project, which is the largest paying user of the Multics system, said that his project would be severely affected by the total termination of Multics.

"We think that the retention of Multics is in the best interests of not only ourselves, but of the entire MIT community as well," Klensin asserted. "We like working with Multics here at MIT."

"We understand the difficult position that IPS is in," Klensin continued, "but Multics is vital to us. It's a research tool of fantastic potential."

Klensin said that if termination of Multics were to come about, the Overlap Project would, in the short run, switch over to a Multics System operating elsewhere. Eventually, he said, the project would adopt a different computer system.

Other reactions

"I think this raises all sorts of questions about how the IPS is managed," said one critic, "and about just how fiscally responsible they are."

"It would be interesting to see how the termination of Multics might affect the ability of Honeywell to market the system," noted another.

Joseph Dehn '75, chairman of the Student Information Processing Board, considers Multics "a valuable service to the MIT community" and feels that its termination would be "a poor thing."

TCA Spring Blood Drive nets total of 1392 pints

(Continued from page 1)

The large number of walk-ins included a near-record 175 on Friday, the last day of the drive. About 870 of those who made appointments showed up to give blood, said Tomasiak.

Last spring's drive netted 1894 pints of blood in ten days. Since this year's drive lasted two fewer days, a donation level of about 1500 pints would have been comparable to last year's level.

A half-keg of beer was awarded to the three dormitory living units and three fraternities with the highest ratios of blood donors to residents. Theta Chi, with an 85 per cent donation rate led the fraternities.

Among the dormitories,

McCormick 5 West led, with 65 per cent of its residents donating blood, and was followed by Baker Three and Burton Three, which won the dormitory contest in the fall drive followed. Runnerup was Baker Six, which finished second in the fall contest. Pi Kappa Sigma and Beta Theta Pi were the fraternity winners last fall.

MIT donates enough blood each year to provide members of the MIT community with free access to blood from the American Red Cross. Although the four blood drives this year netted 600 fewer pints than the 1973-74 total, this blood coverage will be maintained. The Institute also donates more blood each year than any other university in Massachusetts.

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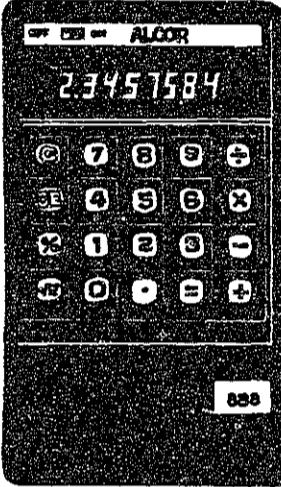
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MIT HILLEL PASSOVER MEALS

This year Passover is from Wednesday night, March 26 until Thursday, April 3. Those interested in Sedarim should contact the Hillel office, Ext. 3-2982. Due to the juxtaposition of Institute spring vacation and Passover, meals will only be served for the last four days. To order meals, fill out the order form, detach along the dotted line, and submit the form and payment (checks payable to MIT Hillel) to Jeremy Nussbaum, 254F Burton House (420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, Bldg. W51). In order to be sure of getting meals, this order along with full payment must be received by **TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19**. Please indicate if you are able to wait at a meal.

MEAL AND SERVICES TIMES FOR PASSOVER

Monday, March 31	Tuesday, April 1
Lunch 12:00 1:00PM	Lunch 12:00 1:00PM
Dinner 5:00 6:00PM	Services — 5:15PM in the Kosher Kitchen (Mincha, Ma'ariv)
	Dinner 6:15

Wednesday, April 2

Services — 9:00AM in the Chapel (Shacharit, Musaf)
Lunch will follow services
Services — 7:15PM in the Kosher Kitchen (Mincha, Ma'ariv)

Dinner 7:45

Thursday, April 3

Services — 9:00AM in the Chapel (Shacharit, Musaf)
Lunch will follow services
Dinner 5:00 6:00PM

MEAL	DATE	CAN YOU HELP SERVE?	NO. MEALS WANTED	TOTAL
Lunch	3/31	Yes No	@ \$2.00	
Dinner	3/31	Yes No	@ \$2.75	
Lunch	4/1	Yes No	@ \$2.00	
Dinner	4/1	Yes No	@ \$3.25	
Lunch	4/2	Yes No	@ \$2.00	
Dinner	4/2	Yes No	@ \$3.25	
Lunch	4/3	Yes No	@ \$2.00	
Dinner	4/3	Yes No	@ \$2.75	

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Hillel Member? _____

Send this form to Jeremy Nussbaum, 254 F Burton House, 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Phone _____

Stewart Awards

The William L. Stewart Awards are given to students in recognition of a single, outstanding contribution to a particular activity or event.

Compton Awards

The Karl Taylor Compton Awards are the highest awards given to students by the Institute community and reflect the belief that real excellence and devotion to the welfare of the MIT community in any area, with emphasis on lasting or sustained contributions to the MIT community as a whole, should be recognized.

Murphy Award

The James N. Murphy Award is given to an Institute employee whose spirit and loyalty exemplify inspired and dedicated service, especially with regard to students.

Send nominations to the Awards Committee, Room 7-101

DEADLINE DATE: April 7

NOTES

* The spring academic midway will be held in duPont Gymnasium (The Armory) on Wed., April 2, from 2:30-4:30pm. This is a good opportunity for freshman and undesignated sophomores to meet and talk with people from a variety of departments, labs, projects, etc. For further information, call x3-6771.

* Dormcon will be holding an election for the position of R/O chairperson on Wednesday, April 2 at 10pm in room 413 in the Student Center. If you are interested in this post, please speak to your house president on what this post involves and show up at the meeting.

* Tickets for the Lecture by Sam Ervin to be held in Kresge at 8pm on Tuesday, April 8, 1975 will be given out free of charge by LSC on Tuesday, March 18 at 10am and Wednesday, March 19 at 5pm in Lobby 10. One per person; MIT or Wellesley ID required.

* The Political Science Department is sponsoring an internship program for MIT students who want to work during the summer in a Congressional office, executive department, or government-related group in Washington. The Department has limited amount of money with which to help support students' living expenses. Students who wish to be considered for such funding should submit an application to Professor Jeffrey Pressman in room E53-421 (x3-2449). The application consists of an academic transcript, two letters of recommendations, and a statement explaining the student's job interest in Washington. Although students should make their own arrangements to secure summer positions in Washington, Professor Pressman and other members of the Political Science Department will be happy to help by providing suggestions of organizations and individuals who might be contacted. Applications are due before March 21, 1975.

* People who are interested in reviewing restaurants for HotoGAMIT should call or come by TCA (x3-4885, Student Center 4th floor) for information and restaurant evaluation forms. We want to update and expand our restaurant section and we need your help!

* Thursday, March 20th the Harvard Law School Forum will present former Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma widely regarded as one of the leading contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination. 8:00pm in the Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, on the Harvard Law School campus. Admission is \$1.75 at the door.

* Saturday, March 22nd the Harvard Law School Forum, in cooperation with the American Bar Association Law Student Division, will present former Governor Frank Sargent of Massachusetts. Sargent, now a Fellow of the Harvard Institute for Politics, will be speaking on the topic of "Personal Privacy in America." 1:30pm Pound Building, Room 102, on the Law School campus. Admission is \$1.00 at the door.

* Monday, March 24th, the Harvard Law School Forum will present Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, 8:00pm in the Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, on the Law School campus. Admission is \$1.75 at the door.

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DELIVERIES



Diana Healy

Nail Atalay, the Turkish Cypriot Ambassador to the United Nations, told an MIT audience Sunday that Turkey intervened in Cyprus to stop the bloodshed there.

Turkish Cypriot rep. speaks to Greeks

By Gerald Radack

"Turkey intervened in Cyprus to stop the bloodshed and preserve the territorial independence of the Turkish community" there, Nail Atalay, the Turkish Cypriot representative to the United Nations, told a hostile audience at MIT Sunday.

During an address on the Turkish Cypriot view of the current problems on Cyprus, Atalay accused Archbishop Makarios, president of Cyprus from 1960 to 1974, and the Greek Cypriot majority of attempting to "eliminate the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community."

Members of the seminar's audience, which appeared to be composed primarily of Greeks or Greek Cypriots, interrupted Atalay several times with critical questions during the 40 minute talk he gave in the Kresge Little Theater.

Atalay quoted General Ioannides, who headed the junta which ruled Greece last summer

and was responsible for the coup that overthrew Makarios, as saying, "By a sudden onslaught, we will exterminate the Turkish community to the last person."

Cyprus's large Turkish minority has long been afraid of domination by Greek Cypriots or attempts to achieve "enosis" (union with Greece). A coup against then-President Makarios last July by Greek Cypriots was backed by the Greek junta.

The reaction to the coup led to the fall of the Greek military government and a Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Since the summer, the United Nations Security Council has tried in vain to settle the issue, while the Turkish minority has pushed for a biregional government.

"The Turkish side believes that international conferences will not solve the problem of Cyprus," Atalay declared. "Unless the two mother countries and the two Cypriot communities think thoroughly, the problem of Cyprus will not be solved."

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Thursday, March 20, 1975

Lecture Hall 9-150

4:00 - 6:00 PM

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RESPONDENT: MATTHEW P. DUMONT, Asst. Commissioner for Drug Rehabilitation, Dept. of Mental Health of Massachusetts

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~ Desserts ~

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Ice Cream .50 Assorted Pies .40

The Alewife

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The West Point of Capitalism

by Michael D. McNamee

The Gospel According To Harvard Business School — Peter Cohen (Doubleday and Company; 331 pages; \$2.25)

"The West Point of Capitalism" is one of the kinder nicknames for the Harvard Business School, bastion of scientific management and rational business techniques, the school that turns out more top executives, more millionaires, more presidents of *Fortune's* Top 500 Corporations, than any other single institution.

Peter Cohen does not dwell on the pleasant nicknames for the B school, however. Cohen, a graduate of the school's two-year Master of Business Administration program, prefers to linger on some of the more unpleasant aspects of the education of America's managerial elite. In doing so, he exposes many of the more unpleasant aspects of American education, and American corporate society in general.

No one who reads this book will apply to Harvard B School without having second thoughts. Cohen de-

scribes the pressure of working eight and ten hours a night, after classes, to complete three cases a day, with each case ranging up to forty pages. Such pressure may sound familiar to MIT students, but as Cohen describes the B School, the pressure is more intense, the competition more cut-throat, and the stakes of the game higher than at any other school in the nation.

Besides discussing the causes of the pressure, Cohen delves into the root meaning behind the system of education that makes schooling so competitive. In a brilliant essay inspired by the suicide of a B School student (reprinted in *The Tech*, Feb. 28), Cohen questions the necessity of "competitive education," the need for creating pressure on students when every student is needed to make whatever contribution he can to solving the world's problems. That essay alone is worth the price of the book.

By placing his fictional protagonist (all the names of Cohen's classmates,

and some of the biographical information about them, were changed in the book) at Harvard during the time of the 1970 anti-war action, Cohen offers another perspective on the social usefulness of an institution like the B School. Showing the student body and faculty torn by dissent over the Vietnam War, contrasting the Harvard Square protesters with the B School activists, comparing the recruiting process by which Harvard MBAs find their \$18,000 jobs with the action in the streets, Cohen raises fundamental questions about the role of business, and business education in solving America's problems.

Through his own eyes and those of his classmates, Cohen offers a useful and interesting view of higher education in the Cambridge circuit. Anyone interested in attending the B school should read this book; many people who aren't planning on going there would find it valuable for its insights on education and American society.

duly noted

Thomas J. Spisak

*The Rape Of A*P*E* — Allen Sherman (Playboy Press; 448 pages; \$1.95)

*The Rape Of A*P*E* is the funniest book to cross my desk since I joined this august institution. It is also one of the more thoughtful and incisive commentaries on contemporary America recently published. Sherman's humor is fabled; *My Son the Folksinger*, when released was among the more quoted albums, *The Rape Of A*P*E* should well establish his name as a savant.

Billed as the Official History of the Sexual Revolution, Sherman's work charts the rise and fall of the American *Puritan* Ethic. The finest writing in the book is the adventures of Sap, an Everyman who watches the prehistoric rise of the institutions responsible for the mess we are in — Class, The State, War. It is through Sap that Sherman offers his solution. We can be saved by a free-loving anarchism, an abolition of the taboos that separate us, and a return to the blessed state of nature from which we supposedly started.

Despite its naivete, or perhaps because of it, the solution is appealing. The composition is very fine. Sherman, the shlock comedian, has left a legacy of gentle caring and naive wisdom. I recommend this work highly.

Herblock Special Report — Herbert Block (W.W. Norton; 225 pages; \$7.95)

Herbert Block has been drawing cartoons about Richard Nixon since the California Crook first went to Washington in 1948. *Herblock Special Report* is a compilation of that coverage. Taking Nixon's career from his days as a red-baiting freshman congressman stacking firewood around Liberty, until the full, complete, and absolute pardon pictured taping the record of Watergate closed, the major thesis of *Special Report* is that Nixon really did not change in twenty years.

The cartoons have been a part of most of our lives for so long that comment on them is unnecessary. The test is reasonably well written for essentially a cartoon book. If you like to have this kind of memento mori around the house spend the eight bucks, because it is good.

The MIT Department of Humanities offers three prizes for undergraduate writing at MIT. These prizes are open only to MIT undergraduates. There is a limit of two separate entries, by one person, in each competition and no single entry may be submitted in more than one competition.

The Ellen King Prize for Freshman Writing is open to all categories of writing by freshmen at MIT. There is a \$100 first prize and a \$50 second prize.

The Robert Boit Writing Prize is open to all categories of writing by MIT undergraduates. \$425 is divided among several awards.

The Boit Manuscript Prize is open to works of substantial length, completed or in progress. It is primarily for longer works of publishable quality. There is an award of \$200 offered.

The competitions close April 18, 1975.

Copies of the rules are available in 14N-409. Questions concerning the requirements for entries in any of the competitions should be directed to either Joe Brown, for prose or fiction; or to Patsy Cumming, for poetry or dramatic writing.



photo by Mark James

Alec Reid

because it "is so involving, it illuminates your own experience. Your comments on Beckett's plays are only on yourself."

Reid brought a warm personal approach to Beckett's work; his criticism was not, however, always intellectually impeccable. Nonetheless, such a pleasant gentleman and literary archivist is an asset to the small, eclectic literate community at MIT, which is not stimulated directly very often. We were surprised at the torpor of Reid's

audience. They listened; they scribbled notes and commented to their neighbors; at the end of the lecture a few questions were asked; no one, however, took the opportunity to start any sort of argument with the speaker. When students are presented with a live critic with whom they can discuss issues, they should stop worrying about their notebooks and feel free to speak. To provoke exciting literary discussion at MIT does not seem an unreasonable goal.

Sports

UCal-Harvard 1st in MIT v-ball

By Glenn Brownstein

The University of California at Harvard (a Harvard-MIT graduate student team) and the Providence Turners captured the divisional titles at the second annual MIT invitational volleyball tournament last Saturday at duPont Gymnasium.

UCH defeated its arch-rival, the Cambridge Volleyball Club, in the Division I final. The intensity of the competition was enhanced by the strained relationship between the two teams, caused by the departure last fall of four Cambridge VBC members to help form the UCH team.

In Division II, Providence withstood a strong challenge from the MIT Volleyball Club to defeat the Engineers in the title match, 15-8, 7-15, 15-9. MIT, short of seasoned players (most club members are undergraduates with little or no experience prior to coming to MIT) and without the services of its powerful spiker Bob Keener '75, who played for UCH in the tournament, was not expected to mount any challenge for the

divisional crown.

However, retaining the rest of the New England semifinalist team and adding a number of other players, the Club played conservatively and consistently, compensating for a height disadvantage with excellent placements and well-timed blocking.

Fourteen teams participated in the tournament, of which eight competed in the stronger Division I, and six in Division II.

UCH and Springfield led Section A of Division I with 5-1 records, while Cambridge VBC and Woonsocket (3-3) made the playoffs from Section B. UCH defeated Woonsocket (1974 tournament champions) in three games in one semifinal, while Cambridge outlasted Springfield in the other three-game semi.

The MIT Volleyball Club advanced to the finals by defeating Cape Cod, 15-8, in its semifinal match. Other Division II entrants included Providence, Holyoke, Quincy, and Concord.

This year's Division I champions, UCal-Harvard, derive their unusual name from the fact that

most of the team members played intercollegiate volleyball as undergraduates at one of the UCal campuses. The combination of experienced collegiate volleyball and strong YMCA-calibre players has earned UCH the top ranking in New England in only its first season of competition.

As a result of its number-one rating, UCH will represent New England in the Holyoke Memorial Tournament, featuring top teams from all over the country, on April 15.

MIT's Volleyball Club will travel to Attleboro, Massachusetts on April 12 to compete in the New England YMCA championships.



Mark James

The MIT Volleyball Club's Bob Cassels G (24) spikes over a Cape Cod block in tournament action Saturday as teammate Salvador Caro G (left, glasses) looks on.

DTD takes IM swimming title

By Glenn Brownstein

By winning six events and placing in three others, Delta Tau Delta won the IM Swimming championship, held Saturday at the Alumni Pool.

Lambda Chi Alpha placed second and Baker House finished third in the competition, which involved over one hundred entrants from fourteen living groups.

In defending its 1974 title, DTD jumped into the lead by winning the first event, the 200-yard medley relay. Although Rob Colten '76 of LCA put his team out in front by winning the 200 freestyle, successive victories by Mark Thorne-Thomsen '76 (100 medley) and Jeff Bentley '76 (50 freestyle) put the Delt's in front to stay.

All three swimmers contributed one more victory to their respective teams during the meet, while Alpha Tau Omega swimmers took the other two men's events, as Dave Martin '75 won the 50 butterfly and Dave Mabry '77 won the 100 breastroke.

The final event of the meet, the 200 freestyle relay, was marred by two accidents, both of which had a substantial effect on the race's outcome.

The first mishap took place at the start, when LCA's starting swimmer fell off the starting block in diving into the water

and lost several seconds that may have cost LCA the race.

At the time of the accident, it also appeared to have cost LCA second place in the team competition as Baker House, despite not having won an event going into the final relay, led LCA 44-39 in the runner-up battle on the strength of two seconds and five thirds.

The Baker team got off to a strong start in the relay and trounced the field, finishing the course in 1:44.9, several seconds better than second place DTD.

Unfortunately, at the conclusion of the race, one Baker swimmer, reaching down to congratulate a fellow racer, lost his balance and fell into the pool. There is a swimming rule that no member of a team may re-enter the pool before the race is completed (one team was still swimming at the time of the accident), and therefore the mishap disqualified Baker, and DTD was awarded the victory.

In addition to the men's individual and team competition, women's individual competition was inaugurated in this year's IM meet, with Kathy Ruiz de Luzuriaga '78 winning the 100 medley, Alicia Abels '78 taking the diving title, and Wendy Wolfe '78 capturing the 100 freestyle.

Summary of Events:
200 yd. Medley Relay: 1-Delta Tau Delta '1'; 2-Alpha Tau

Omega; 3-Lambda Chi Alpha; 1:58.7

200 yd. Freestyle: 1-Colten (LCA); 2-Tom (EC); 3-Anciaux (SC); 2:21.9

Women's 100 yd. Individual Medley: 1-Ruiz de Luzuriaga; 2-Wolfe; 1:19.1

Men's 100 yd. Individual Medley: 1-Thorne-Thomsen (DTD); 2-Rosenkrans (PDT); 3-Trojano (Baker); 1:05.7

Women's Diving: 1-Abels; 79.50

Men's Diving: 1-Milne (PDT); 2-Johnson (Baker); 3-Djermakoye (Baker); 89.00

50 yd. Butterfly: 1-Martin (ATO); 2-Wylen (TX); 3-Maule (DTD); 27.6

Women's 100 yd. Freestyle: 1-Wolfe; 1:12.1

Men's 100 yd. Freestyle: 1-Bentley (DTD); 2-Rogers (PDT); 3-Frank (Baker); 58.0

50 yd. Freestyle: 1-Bentley (DTD); 2-Hamburg (Baker); 3-Frank (Baker); 25.4

400 yd. Freestyle: 1-Colten (LCA); 2-Sheldon (B3B); 3-Jaynes (LCA); 5:21.5

100 yd. Backstroke: 1-Thorne-Thomsen (DTD); 2-Wylen (TX); 3-Hamburg (Baker); 1:07.3

100 yd. Breaststroke: 1-Mabry (ATO); 2-Twaalfhoven (DP); 3-Prey (Russian); 1:23.7

200 yd. Freestyle Relay: 1-Delta Tau Delta '1'; 2-Phi Kappa Sigma; 3-Lambda Chi Alpha 'A'; 1:51.9



Mark James

Engineer spiker Frieder Krups '77 reaches to hit the ball over the net against Cape Cod. MIT defeated the Codders in the Division II semifinal before losing to Providence in the championship match.

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